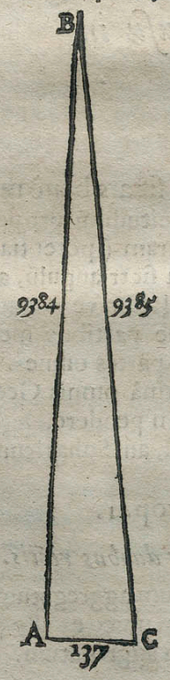
Rectilineum aut rectangulũ eſt, aut obliquangulum.

In rectangulis crura vocamus, quæ rectum angulum ambiunt: hypotenuſam, quæ ſubtendit.

Prop. 2. *In rectangulo Logarithmus cruris æquatur aggregato ex Logarithmo anguli ei oppoſiti, & Logarithmo hypotenuſæ.*

Quum ex Trigonometriæ principiis pateat, alterutrum vis crus ſe habere ad ſinũ anguli ei oppoſiti, ut hypotenuſa ad ſinum totum: &(per prop. 5. cap. 2. lib. 1.)horũ quatuor proportionaliũ logarithmi ſecundi & tertii, æquẽtur logarithmis primi & quarti: quarti autẽ Logarithmus ſit 0, ſeu nihil(per collarium 6 def. cap. 1. lib. 1.) Ideo(ut ſupra)Logarithmus cruris æquatur aggregato ex Logarithmo anguli quem ſubtendit, & Logarithmo hypotenuſæ.

Corol. *Vnde hypotenuſæ, cruris, & anguli quem ſubtendit, duobus quibuſcunque datis, tertium, atque inde reliquæ omnes rectanguli partes innoteſcent.*



Quia enim hæc tria cum ſinu toto conſtituunt quatuor proportionalia, certum eſt eorum quodvis quarto loco poſſe conſtitui, & per 3. probl. cap. 5. lib. 1. acquiri.

Vt trianguli oblati A. B. C. in A rectanguli, detur hypotenuſa B. C. 9385, cum crure A B 9384. Quæruntur anguli obliqui C. & B. Ex Logarithmo igitur A. B. 635870——000, auferatur Logarithmum B C. 634799——000. Superſunt 1071 Logarithmus anguli C, cui in tabula reſpondent 89 g. $9\frac{3}{4}$ pro angulo C. & ex adverſo 0 g $50\frac{1}{4}$ pro ejus complemento, angulo ſcilicet B.

Vice

Vice verſa ſi detur angulus C, cum crure recti anguli A. B., & quæratur hypotenuſa B. C.

Ex Logarithmo A. B. 635870——000 auferatur Logarithmum anguli C. 1071, & provenient 634799——000 Logarithmus B. C. 9385 hypotenuſæ quæſitæ.

Tertio ſi datis B. C, & angulo C. quæratur A B: adde Logarithmum B. C. 634799——000, ad 1071 Logarithmum anguli C., & producentur 635870——000 Logarithmus numeri 9384 cruri A. B. quæſito reſpondentis. Nec ſecus ipſum crus reliquum A. C. ex angulo B. (qui eſt complementum anguli C.) jam cognito habetur. Atque ita omnes hujus rectanguli partes innoteſcunt.

Prop. 3. *In rectangulo Logarithmus cujuſvis cruris, eſt æqualis aggregato ex differentiali oppoſiti anguli, & Logarithmo reliqui cruris.*

Quum ex vulgari doctrina triangulorum conſtet, quod alterutrum crus ſe habeat ad tangentem ſibi oppoſiti anguli, ut reliquum crus ad ſinum totum: & quum (per prop. 5. cap. 2. lib. 1.) ex his quatuor proportionalibus Logarithmi mediorum (id eſt, differentialis anguli, & Logarithmus cruris eum ambientis) æquentur Logarithmis cruris eundem ſubtendentis, & ſinus totius (qui eſt nihil, ſeu 0.) ideo Logarithmus cruris eſt æqualis aggregato, &c. ut ſupra.

Corol. *Vnde ex cruribus recti, & angulo alteri eorum oppoſito, duobus quibuſcunque datis, tertium (per hanc,) atque proinde cæterę omnes rectanguli partes (per præced.) innoteſcent.*

Quandoquidem hæc tria cum ſinu toto conſtituant quatuor proportionalia, certum eſt eorum quodvis quarto loco poſſe collocari, & per 3. probl. cap. 5. lib. 1. acquiri.